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—BY THE—

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MONROE DOCTRINE NOT INVOLVED.

Reference of the Venezuelan affair to The Hague tribunal will afford possible consequences very serious to this country. The point is amply exhibited by England's frankly expressed regret that the United States will thus escape any sort of responsibility in enforcing the award by moral sanction or otherwise. The English press is quite complimentary to the president's diplomacy, but the compliment is amusing on this side where it is known that Mr. Roosevelt was only prevented from serving as arbitrator by public protest.

The apprehension that The Hague court may in some manner consider the Monroe doctrine and render an unfavorable dictum is not well founded. The United States is in no wise a party to the controversy except as a claimant with other powers. This is a question between Venezuela and her creditors. The Monroe doctrine is a question between the United States and European powers. Venezuela has not invoked it, nor have we thrust it into the case.

It is quite likely that the court, composed of 11 men, will be mostly of European arbitrators, will be unfriendly to the doctrine, but by no stretch of authority can it be brought under consideration. If it should be, the United States will have a clear right to set up the plea of ultra vires and utterly ignore the deliverance.

The Monroe doctrine will never be arbitrated, any more than the declaration of independence or the constitution itself. If it is ever invoked, the assault will come in another manner. It was perilously near to fracture this time but the fault lay with the state department, not with Germany and England, who had Washington's consent to act as they did. Another time they will not be permitted to go so far, for we have seen how a "peaceful blockade" may turn out to be war with oppression and occupation.

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

In calling an immigration meeting of railroad, commercial and agricultural interests to be held at New Orleans January 14 and 15, the Progressive union of that city has started a movement, which, if properly conducted, will result in great good to the Gulf States.

There is an ever moving and seemingly inexhaustible stream of people from the congested and infertile East setting toward new fields of opportunity. They settled Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the Dakotas, none of which can offer one-half the advantages of soil and climate to be found in this blessed Southern country, and lately the stream has been turned toward Canada—cold and inhospitable Canada, with its nine months winter and all of expense and enforced idleness that such a climate involves—while the balmy South, with its almost perpetual summer, its successive crops and its economy of living, is making only the slow growth of a natural increase in population and development.

It is time we were seriously inquiring why this is so.

Something has been done, to be sure—much, indeed, in a few quarters. But comparatively speaking we are standing still while regions without one-half the real charms and opportunities are forging ahead.

And we should be concerned about it for more reasons than pride of progress. Population is business. It enhances values, it makes customers for merchants, depositors for banks, shippers for railroads and readers for newspapers. What we have to offer of property or labor or talent or wares of any sort is rendered more valuable by increasing the demand for it, and the humblest artisan as well as the richest capitalist is bound to receive his due share of the benefit.

And there is another point which escapes the attention of even the average shrewd man of affairs. Prosperity is affected largely by political action, and so long as this section is sparsely populated its interests will receive but scant concern from legislation and government. Time was when the South

was dominant in the Nation and her interests were jealously guarded. Nowadays we receive barely the crumbs from the rich man's table.

This is not spoken in a partisan sense. We are not writing of party policies or ambitions, but of political action in the large meaning, the action which is determined by the preponderance of population for the general welfare of the preponderating element. To illustrate, there is now pending in congress an appropriation of \$500,000 to eradicate foot and mouth disease among New England cattle, while \$20,000 is about all Texas representatives think it worth while asking for an account of the depredations of the cotton boll weevil which threatens the chief crop of the whole South. Yet the total value of New England cattle scarcely exceeds the value of one year's cotton crop. If conditions were reversed, if the South were the more populous and hence the more influential in congress, a million dollars could be obtained for boll weevil work as easily as \$20,000.

And the argument applies equally to our rivers and harbors, to revenue legislation and to all the acts of government which affect us in a material way.

We have the country, we have the resources, but we sadly lack the population to give us the momentum that will make us prosperous and powerful in the degree to which nature has entitled us.

The obvious thing to do is to attract immigrants, and the ways and means should have immediate and earnest attention.

"RATIONAL" ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

The rational anti-imperialist position on the Philippine question was defined by President Schurman in Cornell university, in an address at Corveth Union last Sunday night. President Schurman condemned all schemes for exploitation of the islands by foreign capitalists and speculators, and contended that the Philippines should be encouraged to develop the natural resources of their country for themselves. Importation of cheap Chinese labor, desired by capitalists and recommended by a Cornell "professor of sociology," would, in the opinion of the president of Cornell, greatly injure the economic condition of the natives. What the islands need, he maintained, is a stable currency, free trade with the United States and treatment like that accorded Cuba and Porto Rico.

President Schurman dealt with many details of the problem confronting us in consequence of our hasty experiment in colonial expansion, but it is needless to review them. The argument is summed up clearly in this concluding paragraph of the address:

"The only justification we have for being in the Philippines is that we are training the Filipinos for complete independence as we did the Cubans. If the flag should drop over the country until it has done its perfect work."—*Philadelphia North American*.

The North American calls this "rational anti-imperialism," and the phrase is not altogether happy, but the North American interprets it further by adding that "President Schurman is in entire accord with President Roosevelt's declaration that our purpose in retaining temporary control of the islands is to fit the people for self-government after the fashion of really free nations."

That is different. The president never went so far, as the comparison implies, and if he had he would be out of harmony with his party. Not even the benevolent Mr. McKinley ever intimated any purpose to release the Philippines at any time. That is precisely the point of contention. If the republicans would fix a reasonable standard which the Filipinos may attain as the qualification for independence, retention for the present would be tolerable. But their entire policy from the beginning has been shaped along the line of permanent acquisition.

The reference to Cuba, also, is inappropriate, for at this very moment many republican leaders are making an open fight for the annexation of that island and are trying to embarrass all legislation in order to force that project as the only way out of a dilemma.

Conceding for the sake of the argument that we were compelled to take the Philippines, the shame of our conduct consists in the fact that we have never in any official manner held out any hope of independence, but have proceeded strictly according to the rules of conquest, and that fact was the real cause of the Philippine insurrection which is thus directly chargeable to republican blundering.

But President Schurman's idea is the idea of the American people in their sober mood. Now that the glamor of conquest is fading they can see the problem more clearly and they will in due season endorse this just view and will lament that it has not sooner prevailed.

STUDENTS OF FARMING.

Yes, it has been said that the majority of the young men who have attended the Agricultural and Mechanical college in the past have not engaged in farming after graduation. We recently read this statement in a great Texas daily, and it is a well known fact. But the explanation, if any is needed, is that a large majority of the young men attending are not agricultural students at all, but take the mechanical courses. It is not true, however, as some papers would have us believe, that a majority of the agricultural students do not "engage in farming after graduation."—*Farm and Ranch*.

And it would not prove anything if it were true—at least it wouldn't prove what the critic implies, that is, that agricultural education is of no practical effect.

The Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, like all such institutions, has had to first educate public sentiment. Most of them began as agricultural and mechanical colleges to name only, with officers and teachers recruited from the old classical colleges and with courses of study but little different from those of the purely scholastic institutions. In the process of evolution from the nominal to the real they took on practical features by degrees as public sentiment demanded change and legislatures were liberal enough to provide the money for equipment.

In the meanwhile they attracted students who naturally followed the bent of the in-

stitution—young men vaguely seeking an "education," with no well defined ideas of utility or special training because such ideas were lacking both among the people and in the colleges.

Gradually they have come to be in truth what their title implies.

Still many young men attend them without definitely contemplating agricultural or mechanical careers—young men who do not intend to follow the professions but prefer to be educated along more practical lines than literary institutions afford, for it must be remembered that the agricultural and mechanical colleges give a liberal education along with special training. And these young men, though they may not actually follow agriculture or mechanics, go out from college with a broad appreciation of practical things and they are far better prepared for the emergencies of actual life than the men whose lore is altogether classical and philosophical.

Besides, there is a distinct educational quality in agricultural and mechanical practice. Manual training is valuable not only for its direct utility but for its influence upon mind and sentiment. There is a psychological element involved which is no less important than the practice acquired.

But the chief value of such institutions, broadly considered, is in their effect upon the general mind. They stand for the study of agriculture and mechanics above the mere labor of the farm or the shop. They remind us all that these arts are based on science, that they require brain as well as muscle, that the callings they represent are dignified and are worthy of the deepest thought and highest culture, that so far from education being incompatible with industry the two are inseparable in their proper relation, and finally that the farmer or the mechanic is a better farmer or mechanic for being a full rounded scholar and a finished gentleman.

We can get the bubonic plague from either San Francisco or Mazatlan if we want it, but we do not want it. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, and good health is next to cleanliness. Scrub up.

It was real consideration of Gallaher in accepting his sentence.

It would be interesting to know just what argument the president's advisers used in prying him loose from the idea that he ought to jump in and arbitrate that Venezuelan muddle.

Now England and Germany don't like our Philippine policy. We are in despair!

GRAM—GRAM—? Oh, yes, another acquisition without visible means of support. By all means let our patient taxpayers do something for Guam.

JOHN SMITH got three years in Fort Worth for stealing a pocket book. This will be a sad blow for Philadelphia.

Roosevelt's refusal to arbitrate seems to make England feel like the fisherman whose biggest fish has just escaped the gaff.

SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

It is a popular saying in Brazil that every ton of rubber from the Upper Amazon costs two lives.

Puerto Cabello has a fine harbor and La Guayra an open roadstead with a costly breakwater.

During last year there were 470,004 teachers in 24,000 public school buildings in the United States.

The faculty of Columbia university has added a course in automobile mechanics to the curriculum.

The average yield of wheat in the United States is fifteen bushels to the acre; in England it is forty bushels.

On a round trip of the Deutschland of the Hamburg-American line \$20,000 was taken for passenger fares alone.

The number of passengers carried by boats on the Great Lakes is from a quarter to a third of a million each season.

The Illinois supreme court has decided that the weekly pay law is constitutional. This will compel manufacturers in that State to pay their men weekly whenever it is demanded.

Attempting to commit suicide in the Danube canal at Vienna a man stuck fast in the thick ice which supported him until he was rescued, frozen almost stiff and quite unconscious.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Lily Langtry owns a Nevada gold mine, said to be one of the richest in the world.

Oscar Gorrell of the University of Oregon has been elected instructor of English in the Tung-Wen institute at Amoy, China.

Andrew Simpson, the oldest democratic voter in Baltimore, aged 92, has just made a speech at a mass meeting in that city.

Rev. W. Burdett of Belle Center, Ohio, traveled 300 miles to get home to vote. He covered 140 miles by rail, seventeen by carriage, 130 by bicycle and seven afoot.

High Dewitt, a nonconformist inmate of the Soldiers' home in Lafayette, Ind., has carved his own tombstone with a unique epitaph, and has constructed a coffin to hold his remains.

John R. McViear of Boston, the first white child born north of the Arctic Circle, has just celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. He was christened by Sir John Franklin.

Charles Becker, expert forger, in the California penitentiary, has a press agent, who writes that Becker is to be syndicated; also that the banks offer him \$500 a month not to forge any more.

Madame Chang, a Korean woman of high caste, has arrived in California on a mission for her people. Her object is to learn American ways, having done which she will return and introduce them in her native country.

When Dr. Lorenz was in Baltimore, and as he was about to take his carriage in front of his hotel, a well known citizen and admirer took his solid gold watch from his fob and pressed it into his hand, telling him to keep it as a token of his admiration.

Army and Navy.

New York Sun.

Two propositions now before congress call for hearty and prompt support. The first is a bill emanating from the war department for the creation of a general staff. No recent measure relating to our army's organization compares with this in merit and importance.

The other proposition comes from the navy department, and looks to the building of more ships. At the present moment the navy is under stronger arguments for its adoption than any that can originate in congress itself.

Tampering With Trifles

(By J. H. Lewis.)

A FLIRT.
Oh, since we met and parted,
Oh, since we met and parted,
Long years and heavy hearted,
Your eyes like amethyst
Have smiled from every shadow,
And every drop of dew
That glistened on the meadow
Has brought me dreams of you.

Tall yellow-haired and slender,
Reposful and sublime,
Cold, passionate, and tender—
All in one moment's time!
One moment yielding, gracious,
One moment icy cold:
Now shrinking, now audacious,
Now warm as ruddy gold!

Now perilously straying
Near ways no maid should know;
Now swaying, swaying, swaying,
As hillside blossoms blow!
Now sorrowful and drooping,
Now weeping and forlorn,
Now suddenly, and swooping,
The swift repellent thorn!

Your lissome shape quiescent
Took grace for its toll,
But fell all incandescent
Was dragged to find its soul!

Cleveland, Ohio, is boasting the fact that it has a seventeen-year-old footpad. Now Chicago to get even will doubtless produce a twenty-year-old liverpad.

HE WAS TIGHT.

"I tell you," said Jones coming back after having been out to see a man, "I saw a fellow in a tight place just now."

"If your breath can be taken as evidence you were in a tight place yourself," snuffed his better half.

A Northern bowling alley has a dog which sets up the pins. What Southern alley was is something or somebody that will set up the howls.

OF THE SOUTH.

Oh, sing me a song,
A rollicking song,
Oh, sing me a song of the South!

Where jessamines white
Are perfuming the night,
And kisses are warm to the mouth!

Oh, sing me a stave,
Sing a rollicking stave,
Oh, sing me a stave of wine, women and song!

Of arms that unfold,
Of hearts true as gold,
Of bayous that whisper along!

Oh, sing me a snatch,
Just a rollicking snatch,
Of the South of the South! of the South!

Where jessamines white
Are perfuming the night,
And kisses are warm to the mouth!

If Roosevelt arbitrates before he takes the kinks out the trouble between the allies and Venezuela, he may have several jobs of the same kind on hand in South America, and so on and so forth.—*Springfield Spring*.

Don't say "son of an infirmity." If the cry of Russia gets an idea that there is anything like that in it he is liable to come across.

The World's Columbian exposition at St. Louis, Mo., commemorates of our Louisiana Purchase as well as an exhibit of the earth's best raw material, promises to be a great stride for the West.—*Lubbock Avalanche*.

For the South and all that Texas will only wake up it will be the largest thing that ever happened to the Lone Star State.

A bad man with good address beats a good man with bad address.—*Midwest Courier*.

He at least gets his mail more regularly.

Bank and train hold-ups are getting rather numerous.—*Fort Worth News*.

The majority of the train hold-ups, at least in Houston, are due to the wet weather.

It is nearly time to prune the fruit trees. Read up so you can do the work in a skillful manner.—*Lubbock Local Progress*.

Now if there was only some way in which confirmed boarders could trim the prunes the world would look brighter.

Are the Philippines any better off than when Spain had them in viceroyalty?—*McGregor Observer*.

That, of course, depends on the kind of life they led before they were jakesnaked.

A St. Louis woman suddenly dropped to sleep while reading a newspaper aloud to her husband. "It is a sleep from which even the great doctors can not arouse her. She must undoubtedly have been reading the 'Tampering with Trifles' column in The Houston Post."—*Miss Sun*.

Poor devil (we mean her husband), to have a good thing broken off in the middle in that fashion.

SOME LEADING EDITORIALS.

General Miles' Triumph.

Pittsburg Gazette.

When General Miles volunteered to visit the Philippines and put things to rights there, his action was regarded as simply another instance of his spontaneous helpfulness of character, but it turns out that the general did more than that. He has impressed the people with the might and majesty of American dominion, so that popular imagination there now invests the American eagle with the brilliant wattles and iridescent plumage of the turkey gobble.

Fortunately, the visit of General Miles did not take place until grim visaged war had smoothed his wrinkled front. The Philippines had been accustomed to associate American military trappings with the rough rider hats, blue shirts and khaki breeches of the muddy blatties, who hiked their bottomless roads in pursuit of fugitive insurgents, who became friends or foes with the celerity of rapid change arrays. When General Miles dawned upon their astonished vision they were dazzled and delighted.

Aguineldo's gold collar and silver whistle compared to the epaulettes of mossy buffian, the festoons of gold lace and all the glittering adornments of martial pomp that now confronted them? The Philippines feel that now they have seen a real general, and they have a more exalted conception of American rule than ever before.

The hospitalities accompanying the general's progress have also made a profound impression. It can be remembered that in passing the anti-cannibal law congress in its wisdom carefully discriminated between the officer and the private. At officers' clubs consumption of liquors is under no more restraint than at any social club.

It is only in the case of privates that the law provides that a man who wants a glass of beer shall not have it at the post canteen, but must

A Boom for Vest. Talk of Returning the Aged Statesman to the Senate.

(Kansas City Star.)

LOUISIANA, Mo., December 21.—The Louisiana Times, a democratic newspaper, will announce in its issue Friday that Senator George Graham Vest is willing to succeed himself in the senate. The editor of the paper, L. E. Campbell, declares that he has this from a reliable authority and intimates that he is not pleased at the thought of having William Joel Stone for a successor in the United States senate. The Louisiana Times will say:

"We are reliably informed that George Graham Vest is not averse to succeeding himself as United States senator for another term. We know just as reliably that he is not, and never has been, a party to any agreement by which any well known lobbyist was to have this, the highest political gift that the democratic party of this great State can bestow. It may be that when surrounded by a host of eager comorators ex-governor Vest has been induced to say he would not be a candidate. He need not be. The only reason that ever existed for such declination has been removed, for his health is now excellent. But a greater reason than his improved health why his name should be used is that George G. Vest seems to be just now the only man that can save his party. If those who are sincere in their protestations will take up the name of Senator Vest as his own successor W. J. Stone may yet not be senator. Congressmen Champ Clark, D. A. DeArmond, M. E. Benton and others could help this movement along much to the benefit of their chances for future promotion. Will some one lead off?"

Senator Vest's health is better now probably than it has been for several years. He recently underwent treatment from a Baltimore specialist for his eyes and was greatly aided. The blindness from which he suffered has disappeared to a great extent. Senator Vest is 72 years old and has been in the senate twenty-four years. He announced nearly three years ago, when his health was very bad, that with the expiration of his term in 1902 he would not again be a candidate for re-election. His statement since that time probably never has been questioned.

hunt up a grocery. Thus there has been nothing to hinder dining and winning along the whole of General Miles' line of progress. Everywhere the general has been he has left impressions of splendor and hospitality, such as all Orientals regard as the marks of greatness, and all reports agree that his visit has been beneficial in diffusing a pleased and cordial feeling among the natives. He is now in the southern islands, and if he exercises a similar charm upon the softer Moros, his name as a pacifier will be firmly established in the Philippines. It might be a good stroke of policy to carve out some such post as supreme generalissimo of the Philippines, with high ceremonial functions to discharge, which are sometimes in the way at Washington.

The Newspaper as a Teacher.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Because it is so general a teacher, because its readers comprise everybody who reads and thinks, it concerns everybody to see to it, so far as in him lies, that the newspaper shall teach aright. It must, unfortunately, be said that there are newspapers and newspapers, which differ in kind and in their power to teach good or evil. Only in that difference does the newspaper differ from the pulpit; it is a just and proper assumption that the latter does and can do no harm as a teacher of men. But there are newspapers of which that can not be truly said, though if they have the power to do harm and use it harmfully, their readers can not hold themselves wholly irresponsible for the evil done. As supporters of such newspapers they must share the blame.

The Public Ledger, speaking out of the fullness of its prolonged experience, confidently declares that, as a rule having few exceptions, the editors of newspapers whom it has known have been as faithful servants of truth and morals as were, or are, their friends and coadjutors of the pulpit. It is true that the publication of a newspaper is a business enterprise, that it lives by the monetary support it receives, but it is also true and true without reproach, that the church and the state are not the only forces associated with the newspaper, and that the forces associated with it are dominated by the conscience of the public. The Public Ledger knows of at least one newspaper, neither the news nor the editorial department of which has been or is to the least degree influenced, much less dominated, by the business department. There is no intelligent editor or publisher in the country who does not know that the greatest measure of journalistic success, pecuniary or otherwise, is attained only by the exercise not only of good judgment, but of good conscience in the conduct of his newspaper. The editor or publisher who is fit to be one knows that the average reader is as sagacious as himself, and that attempts to mislead him, by false or sophistical statements or arguments, mean the destruction of his business through the certain loss of public confidence in his integrity or intelligence.

The Public Ledger believes that in an enormously great proportion of newspapers those who work as conscientiously as does the minister in his study. He appreciates the responsibility to the community and discharges it honestly, faithfully and with such intelligence as he may have.

Reckless Newspaper Correspondents.
New York Herald.

Every respectable newspaper must be grateful to the Philadelphia North American for causing the arrest of a reckless correspondent who telegraphed Wichita, Kan., a false story which the paper unsuspiciously published.

Dispatches from points hundreds or thousands of miles distant often reach newspapers a few minutes before going to press. There is obviously no means of investigating them from the home office and reliance must be placed in the honesty and accuracy of the correspondent.

When this trust is betrayed deliberately or through lack of proper care on the part of a correspondent persons named in the improper dispatch may be injured, but a greater injury is done the paper that gives it publicity. Hence the action taken by the North American in bringing its own delinquent correspondent to justice must be applauded.

If this course is generally followed such reckless or wicked individuals will be quickly driven out to the joy of the public, the newspapers and the great army of trustworthy correspondents whose profession they disgrace.

The Man of One Idea.

Kansas City Journal.

The great achievements of Dr. Lorenz in surgery illustrate the fact that success always comes to the able man with one good idea. It is true that Dr. Lorenz is learned in all the different branches of his profession and has made relentless war on all kinds of infantile diseases and deformities; but the chief work of his life has been to reduce congenital dislocation of the hip in children. The method by which he effects

The announcement that Senator Vest is willing to be considered a candidate for re-election to the senate will surprise a great many politicians, but it comes through a good source. It is the Clark of the Ninth district, who does not want Stone elected and is Senator Vest's friend.

If Vest shall become a candidate for re-election the party whip will be less effective against him than against anyone else. Stone's purpose is to force the democrats into a caucus, and if Vest asks for votes it won't be so easy to read a democratic out of the party for no great word has been passed around pretty generally of having Stone for a companion in the senate. Vest does not like Stone. It could not be said that he hates him, but democrats who are not to know say he does not have confidence in him. There are democrats in the legislature who would vote for anybody else while Vest is a possibility.

Another thing worth counting on is that Stone can't bluff Vest. Vest was his old seat in the senate or nothing in politics. DeArmond, Clark and M. E. Benton were candidates for congress at the same time as they were candidates for the senate, and when Stone built his fence around them they hurried home to their constituents and left him what seemed to be almost a clear field. It is true that in the rush of the silver excitement Stone could possibly have beaten Vest in years ago, but Vest knows the details of the Springs convention in which Stone weakened the very subject of silver and later he was almost driven into the fight. There have been ways been whispered insinuations that Stone who worked up the sentiment in the legislature came near causing a break from the instructions for Vest given by a State convention, and if Vest now puts himself where it can be said that he is encouraging a breaking away from instructions for Stone given in some of the counties it is only the old case of chickens coming back to roost.

his cures is not new in theory, but it is new in employed by him.

Like Columbus with the egg, Dr. Lorenz has shown the medical world how easily a thing can be done when one has once learned how to do it.

And thus usually does the man who works out one idea, who plays on one string, exert his specialty. He may seem dull and slow, but with industry and determination he overcomes the want of brilliant talents and frequently wins where genius fails. The greatest things accomplished in this world have been done as often by the silent exertions of the laborious as by the dashings efforts of those who are divinely gifted by nature. So commonly is this the case in inventions, scientific investigations and the promotion of great enterprises that envious and thoughtless persons prefer to look upon the successful inventor, the writer, the capitalist as "lucky" as accidental favorites of fortune, rather than to concede that their success is the proper reward of hard and constant endeavor.

This equalizing principle of life is beneficent in its operation. Those who are born with brilliant talents are few; and if the great majority are born with no innate and special intellectual gifts felt that there was no efficacy in labor, no certain compensation for industry, many ambitions would be unrealized and many activities cease the operation of which proves beneficial to the world.

Another "Living War-Governor."

(From the Javelin, Carrizo Springs, Texas.)
To the Editor of the Javelin.

Austin, Texas, December 11, 1902. Pardon me for calling your attention to an error in the article in the Javelin, October 16, 1902, headed "Only Living War Governor," in which a short sketch of ex-G